

# Cell Specific Pallidal Control of the Cortical Striatal Pathway

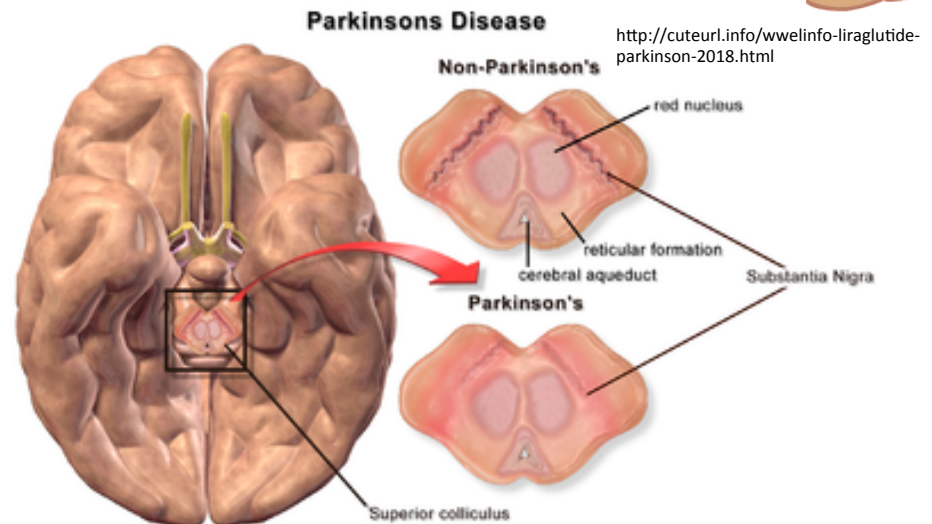
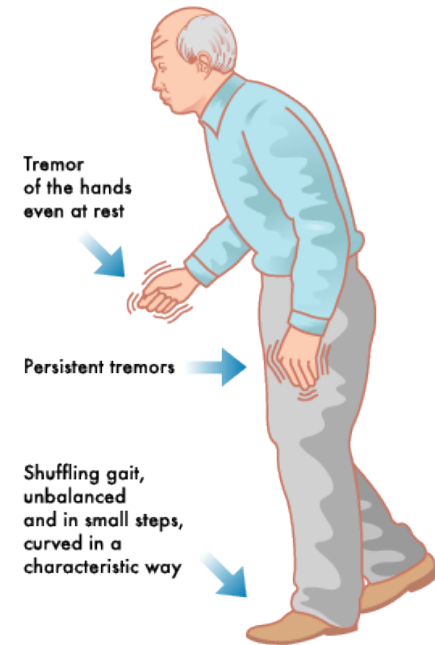
Shubhi Verma

# Outline

- Background
- Materials and Methods
- Data
- Analyses
- Discussion
- Acknowledgements

# Parkinson's Disease

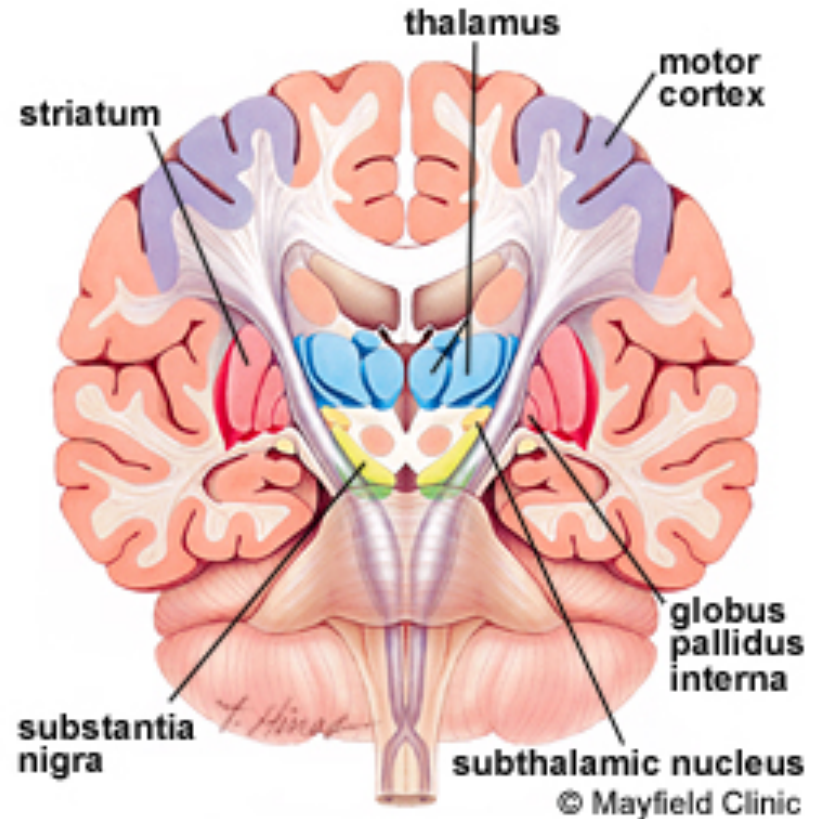
- A neurodegenerative disease of the basal ganglia
- Caused by dopamine depletion (DeMaagd & Philip, 2015)
- 1-3% of people older than 80 years old (DeMaagd & Philip, 2015)
- Symptoms
  - Tremors
  - Muscular rigidity
  - Bradykinesia
  - Dementia



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pathophysiology\\_of\\_Parkinson%27s\\_disease](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pathophysiology_of_Parkinson%27s_disease)

# The Basal Ganglia

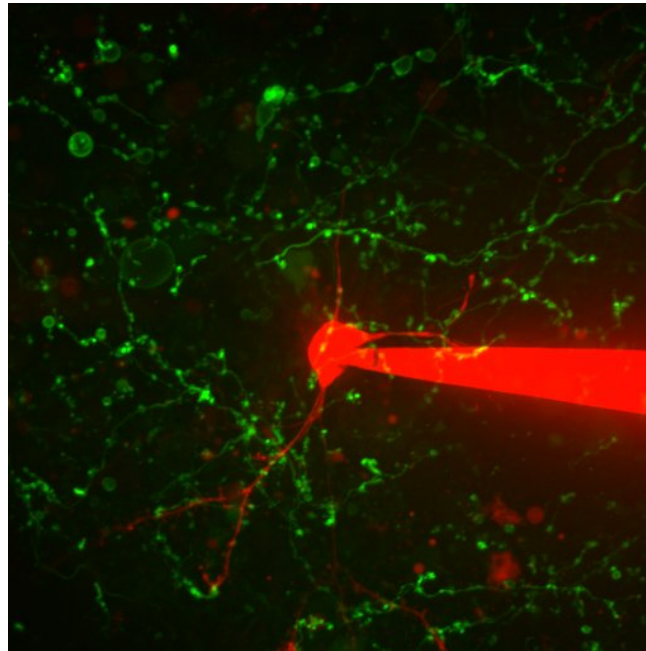
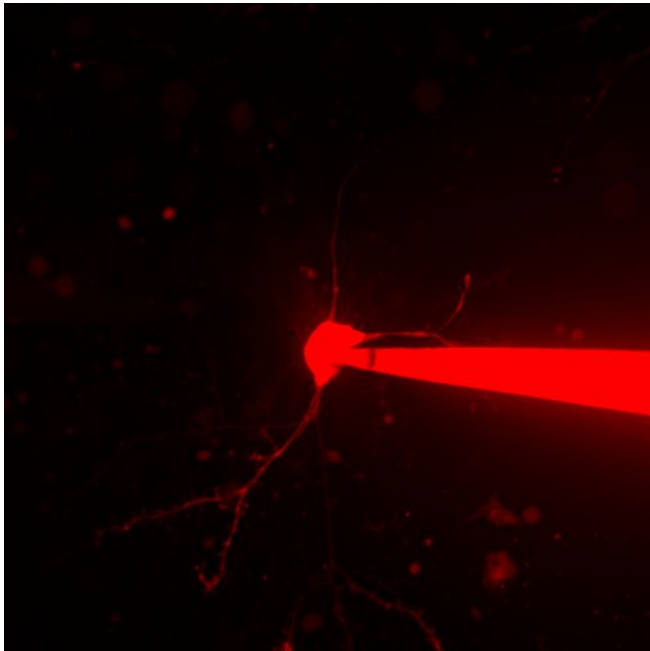
- Basal Ganglia
  - A collection of nuclei
    - Substantia Nigra
    - Subthalamic Nucleus
    - External Globus Pallidus
    - Striatum
- Areas of interest
  - Striatum
  - External Globus Pallidus



<https://www.mayfieldclinic.com/PE-PD.htm>

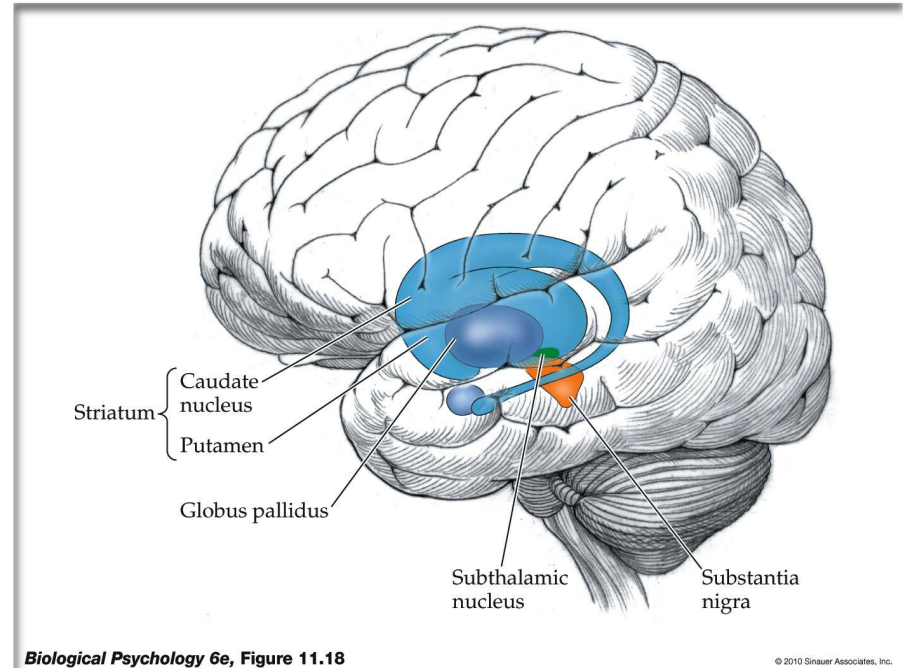
# Spiny Projection Neurons

- Neurons of the Striatum (Surmeier et al., 2007)
- Sometimes referred to as Medium Spiny Neurons
- Two main classes of receptors: D1 and D2 receptors (Surmeier et al., 2007)
- Direct and Indirect SPNs



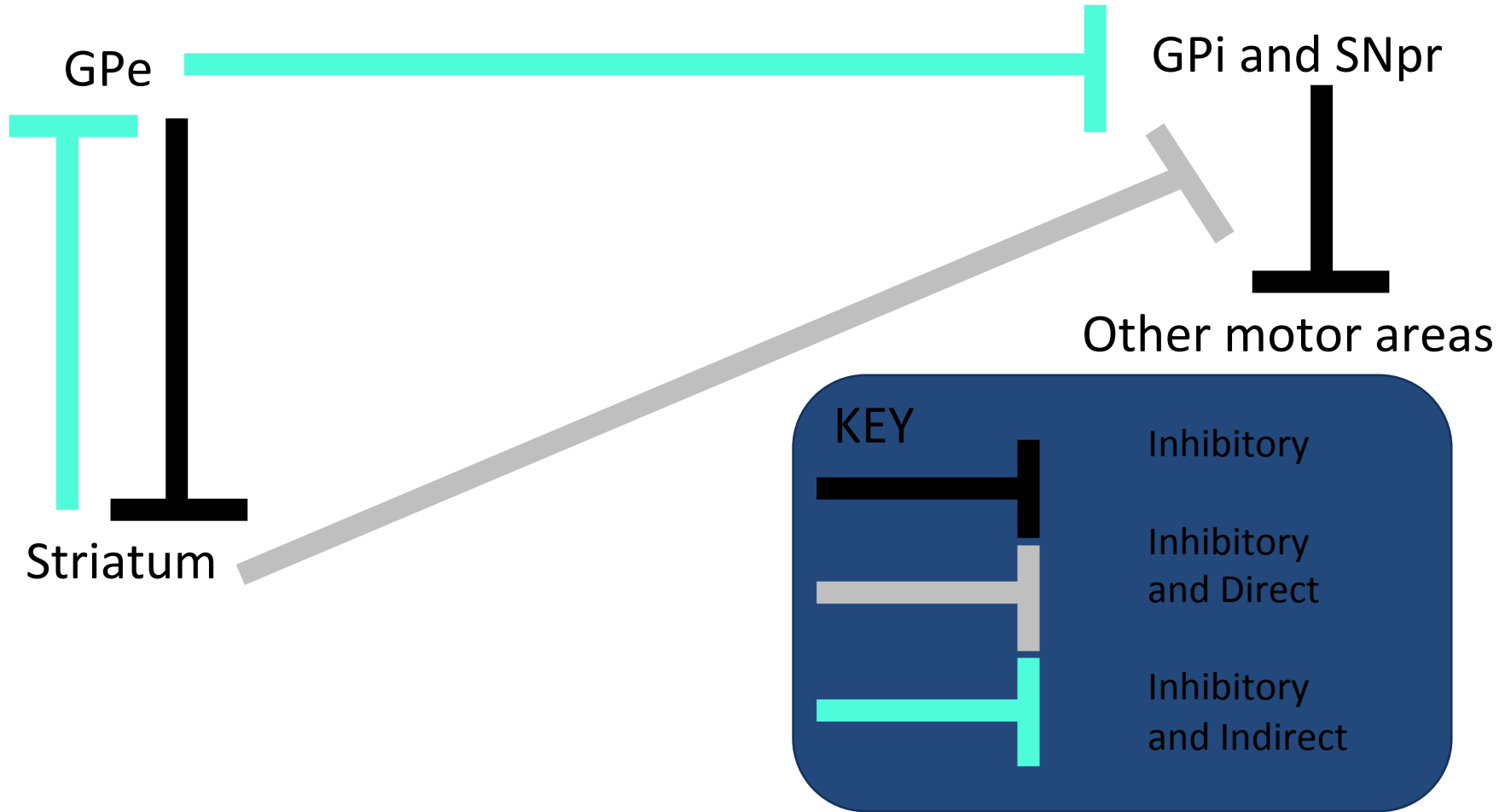
# Pallidostriatal Pathway

- Striatal input to GPe is inhibitory (Jaeger et al., 2011)
- GPe input to Striatum is inhibitory (Jaeger et al., 2011)
- Npas1+ GPe neurons project to the Str (Hernandez et al., 2016)



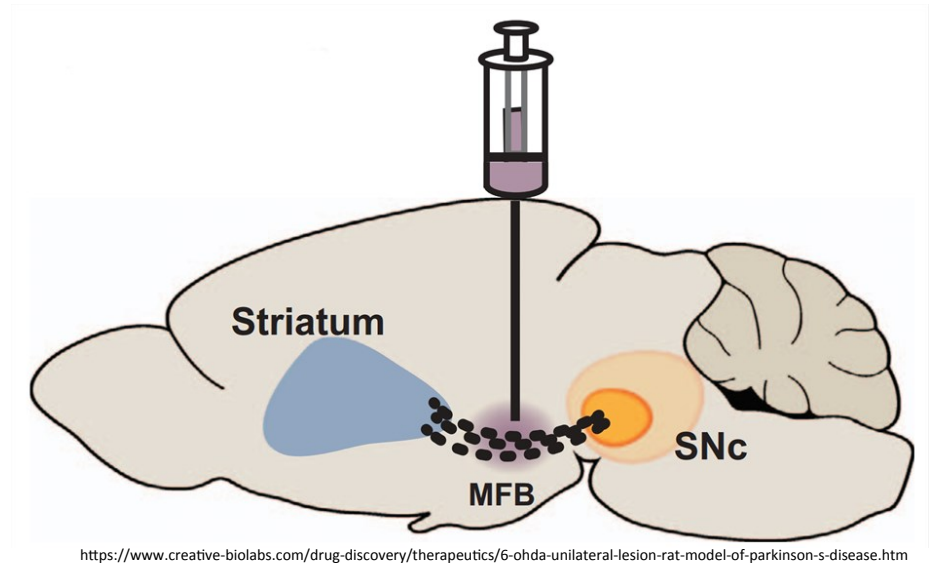
<https://beyondthedish.wordpress.com/tag/striatum/>

# Striatal and Pallidal Pathways



# Materials and Methods

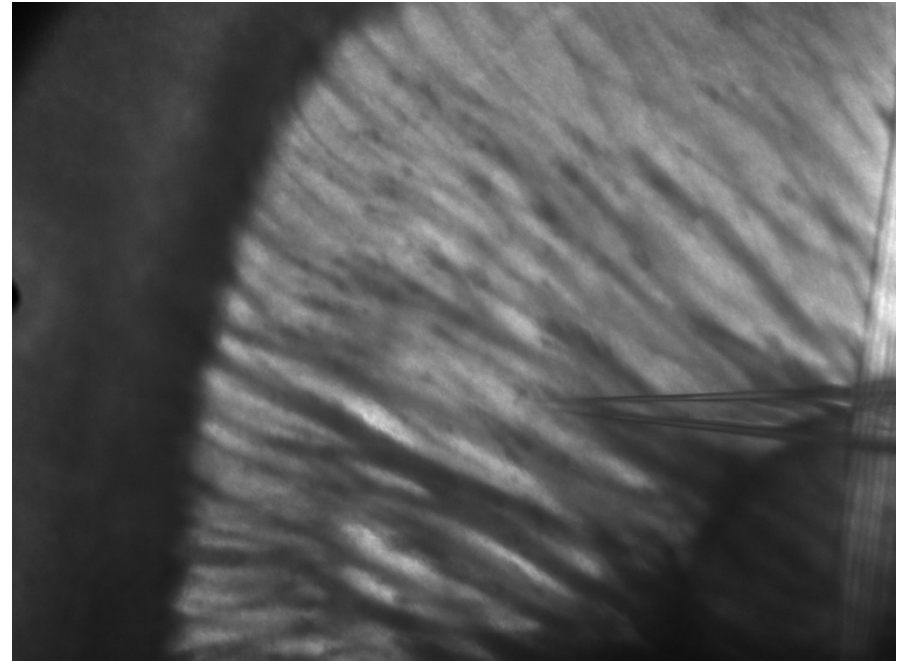
- Parkinsonian Mice
  - Symptoms produced using 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA)
  - 6-OHDA injected into the brain
  - Destroys dopaminergic neurons of the substantia nigra
  - Induces symptoms of Parkinson's Disease





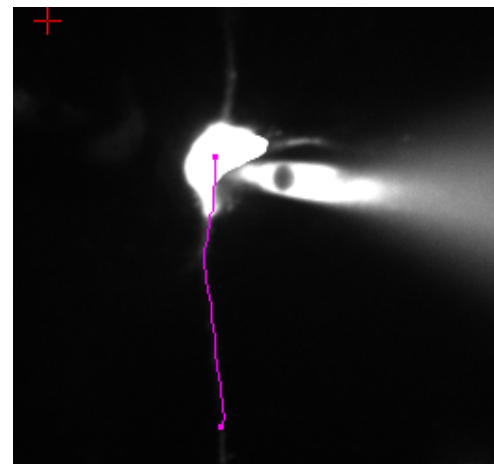
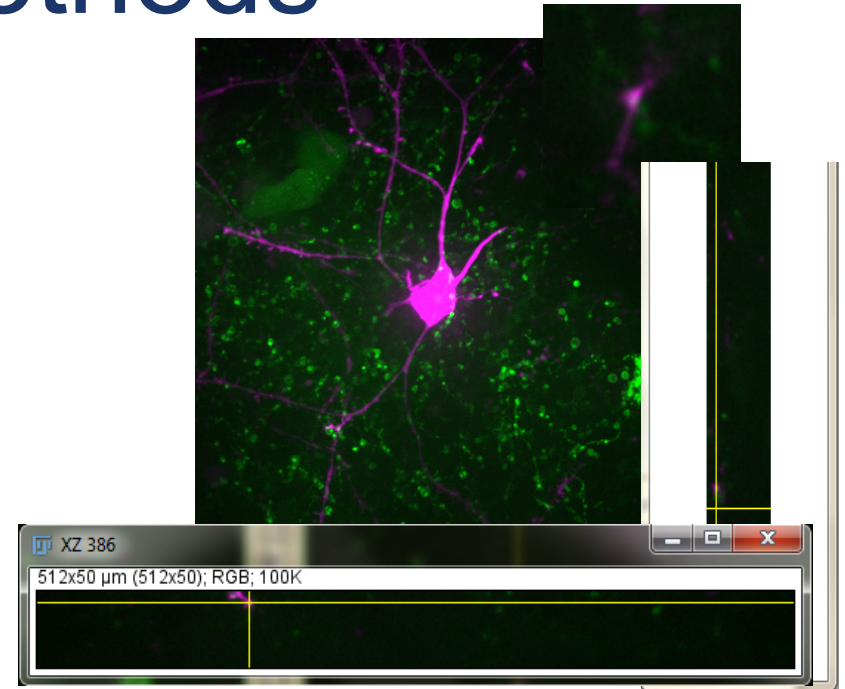
# Materials and Methods Ctd.

- Data Collection
  - Transgenic mice brain slices
    - Npas1-Cre;D2-GFP
  - Whole Cell Patch Clamping
    - Fluorescent Dye (Alexa 647 hydrazide)
  - Surrounding GPe axons
    - YFP+ (visualized in the 488 nm range)
    - Protein Fluoresce
  - Confocal Microscopy



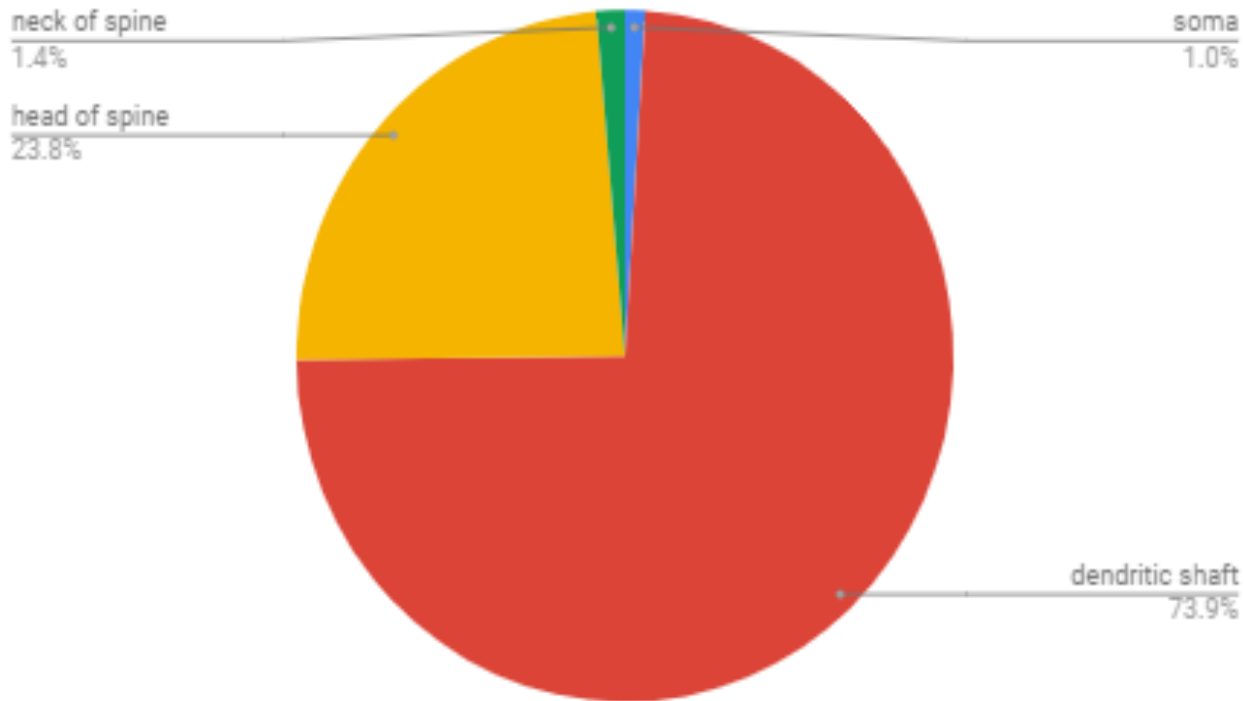
# Materials and Methods

- Fiji ImageJ software
- Pallidostriatal contacts
  - Between SPN dendrites and axons of the GPe
  - Verified in the orthogonal plane
- Contacts measured via two methods
  - Euclidian distance calculated
  - Trace of dendrite to soma



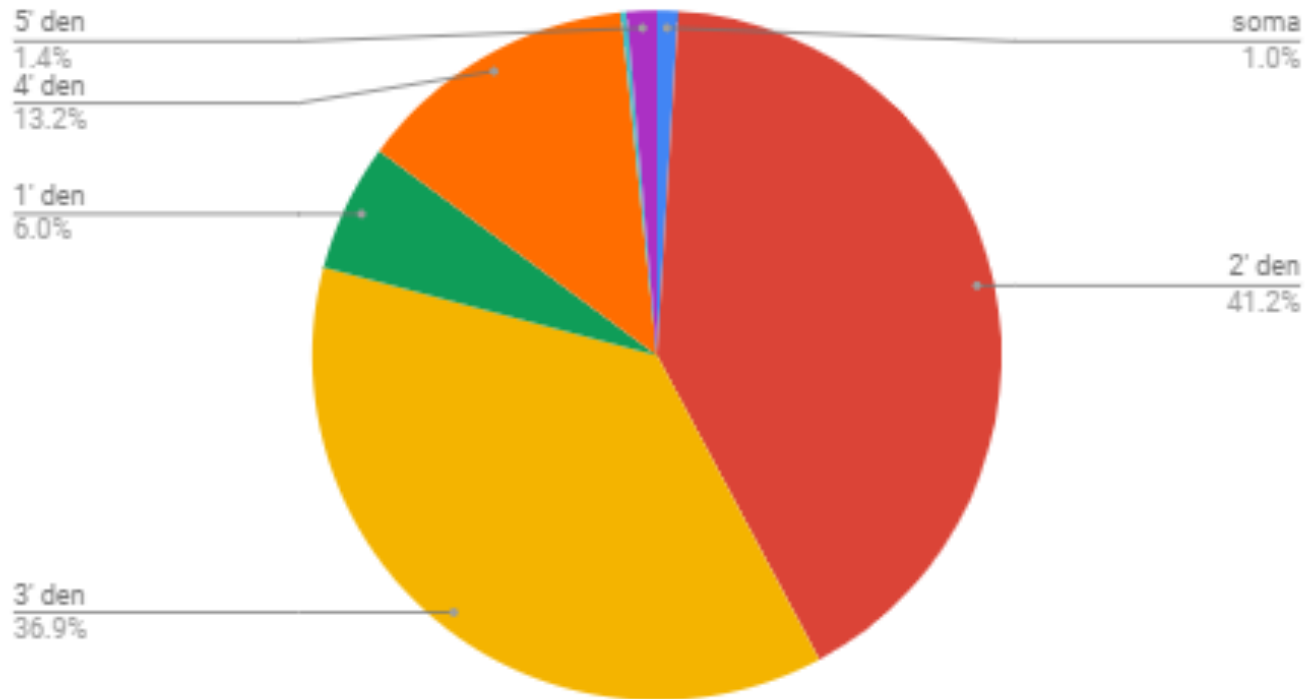
# General Location of Synapses

## Location on Dendrite



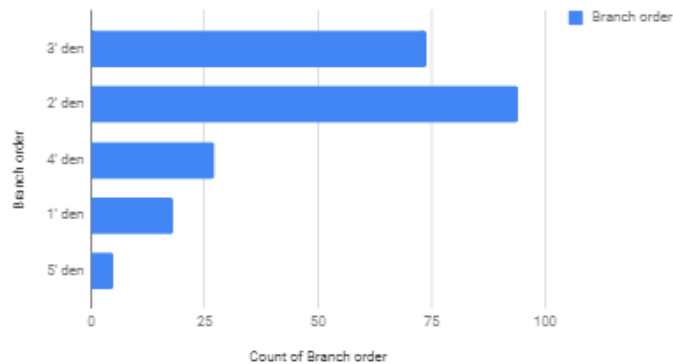
# General Branch Order and Location of Synapses

Dendritic Branch Order

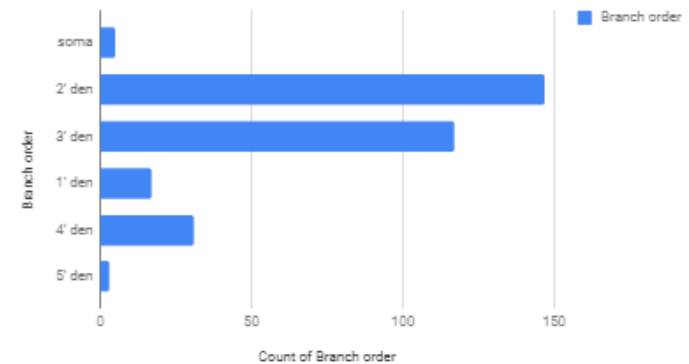


# Branch Order for Each Group of SPNs

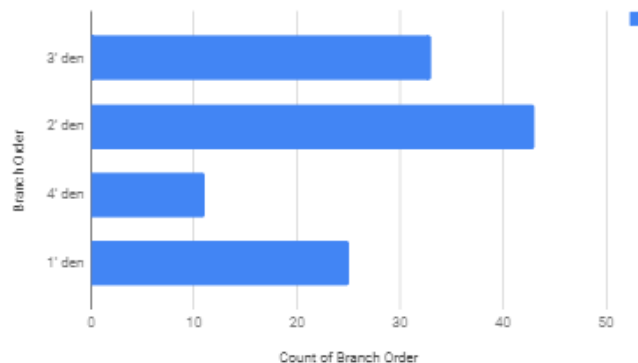
Count of Branch order for D1 Naive SPNs



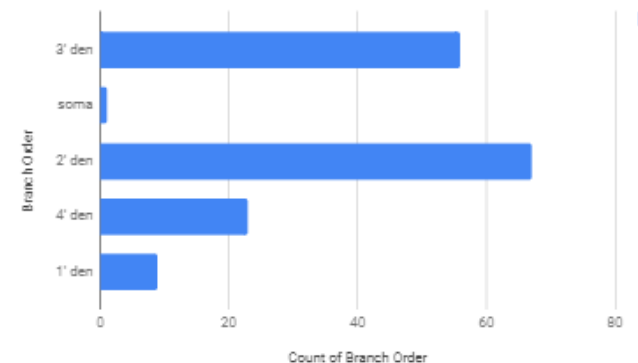
Count of Branch order for D2 Naive SPNs



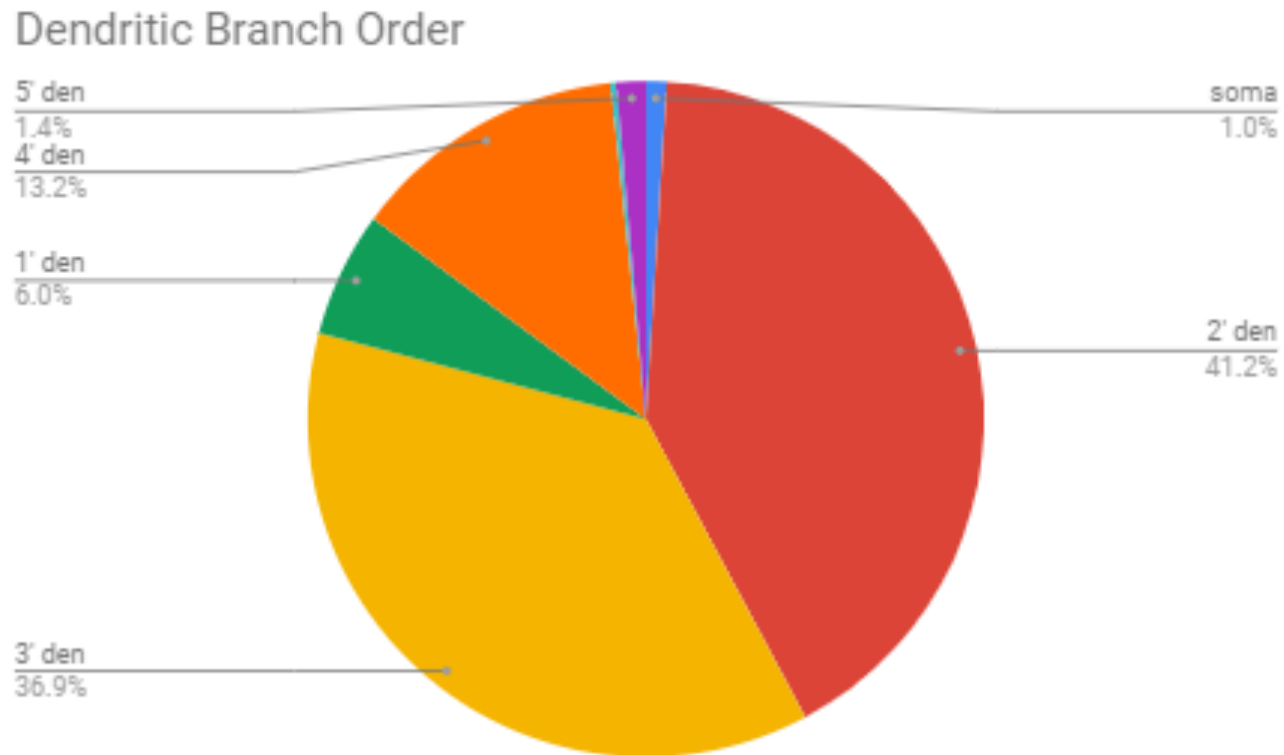
Count of Branch Order for D1 Lesioned SPNs



Count of Branch Order for D2 Lesioned SPNs



# General Branch Order and Location of Synapses

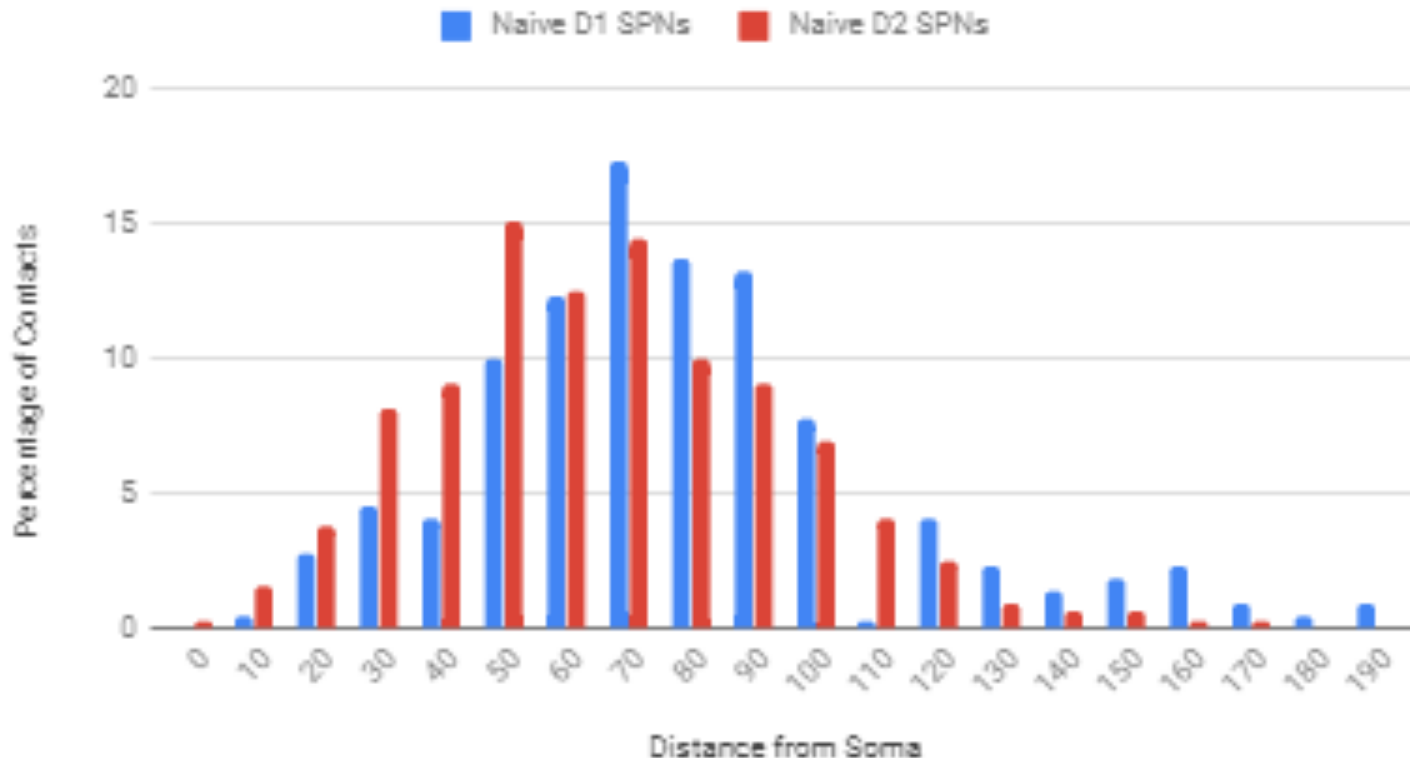


# Contacts per Cell

	D1 SPNs	D2 SPNs
Naive	6.9 contacts	7.1 contacts
Lesioned	6.3 contacts	7.1 contacts

# Naïve Group Projections

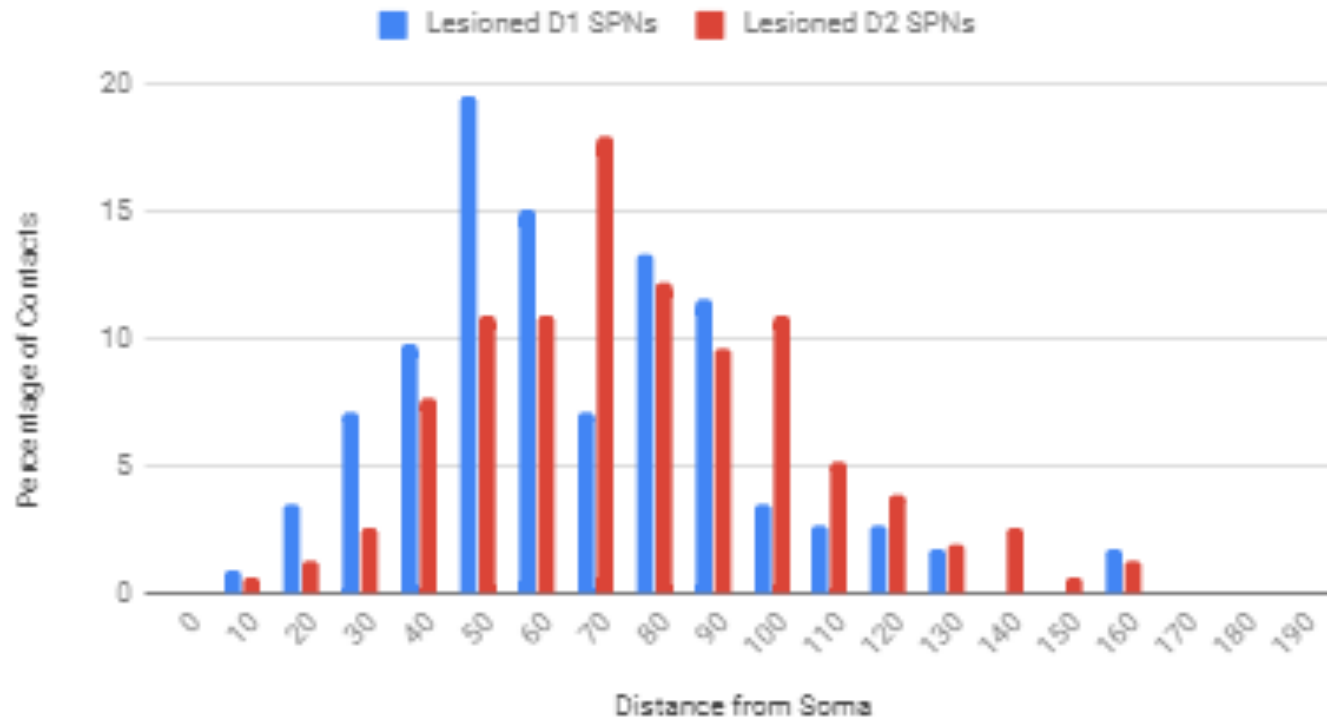
Naive D1 SPNs vs. Naive D2 SPNs





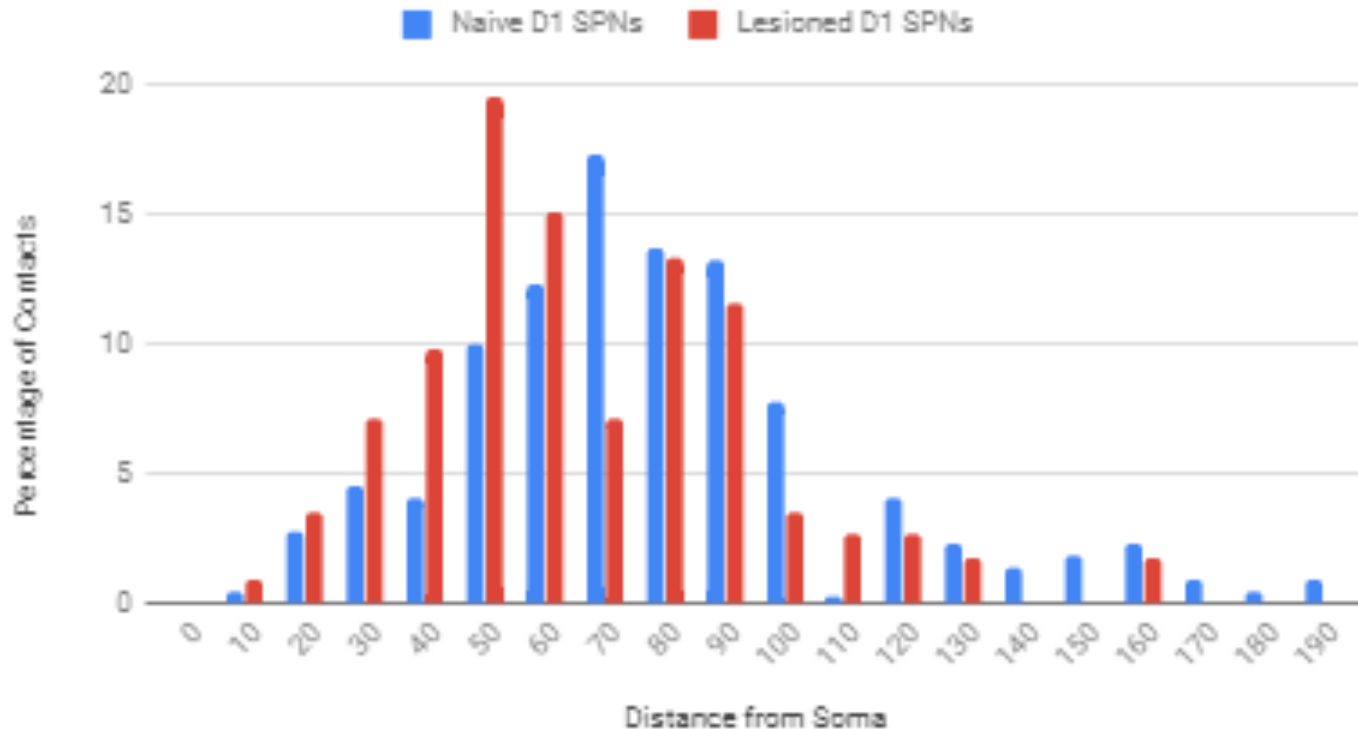
# Lesioned Group Projections

Lesioned D1 SPNs vs. Lesioned D2 SPNs



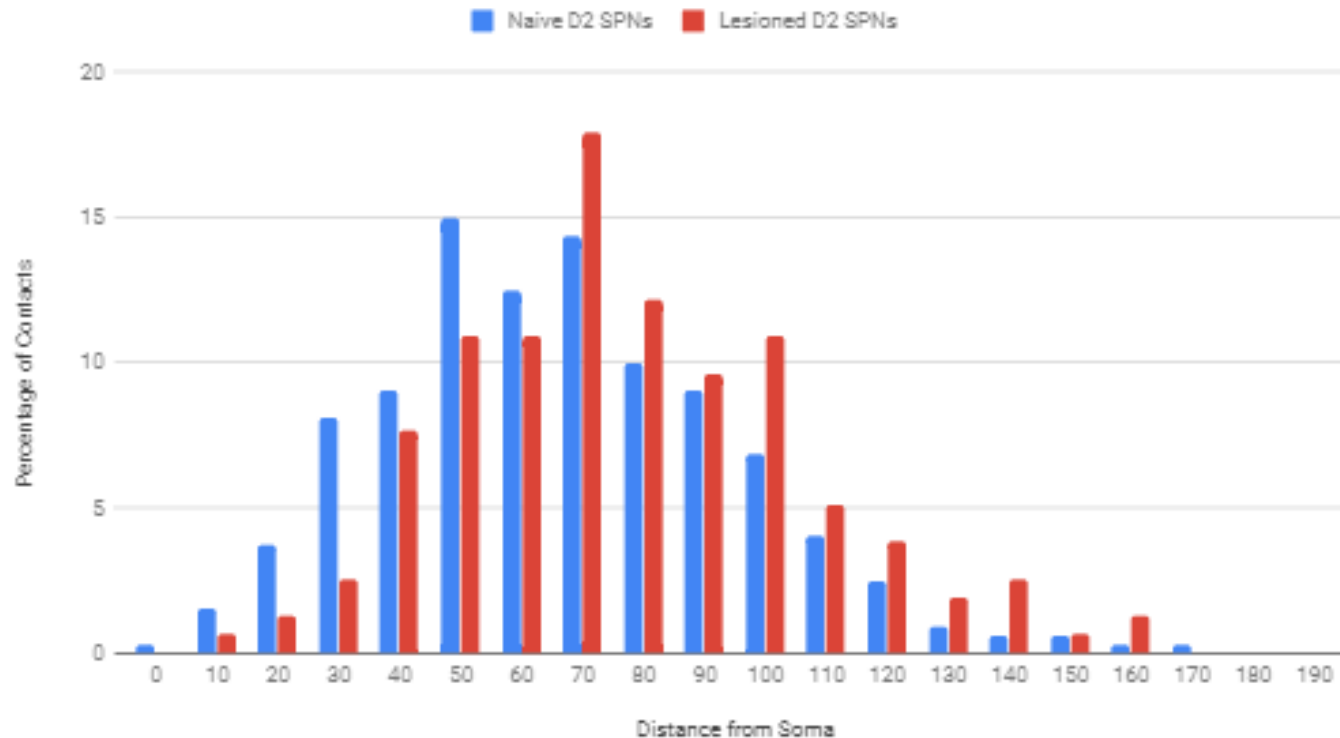
# Weakened Projections of D1 SPNs

Naive D1 SPNs vs. Lesioned D1 SPNs

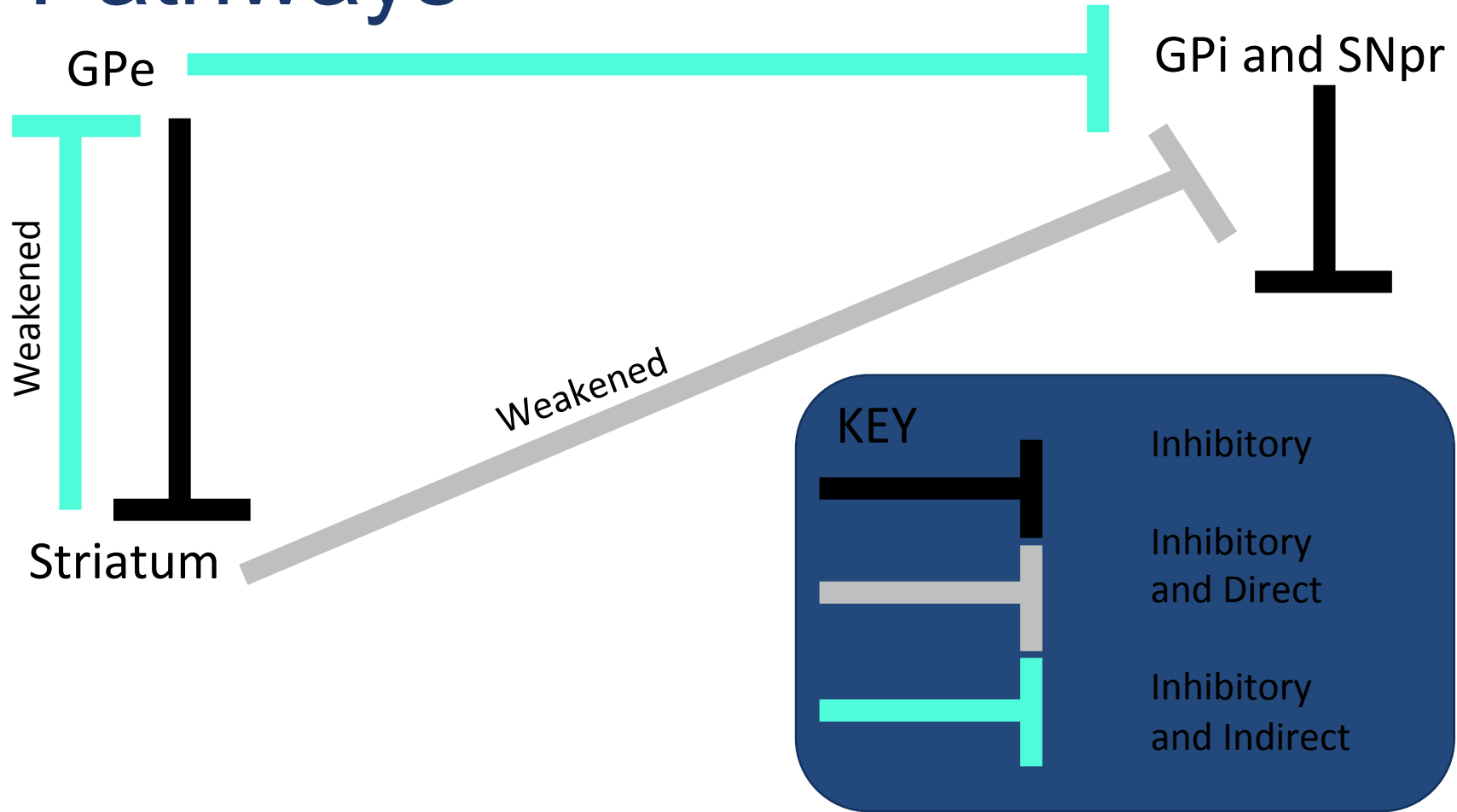


# Stronger Projections of D2 SPNs

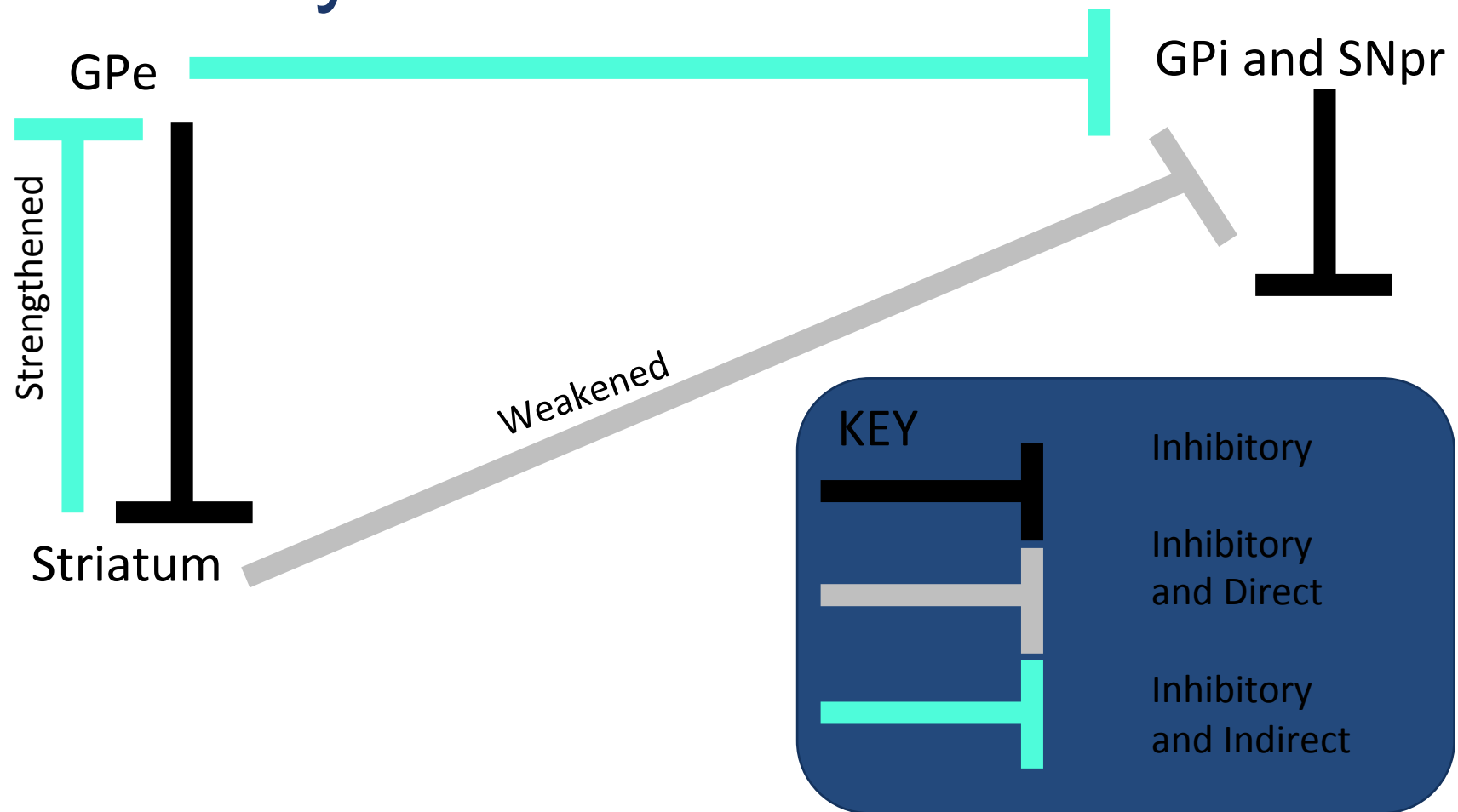
Naive D2 SPNs vs. Lesioned D2 SPNs



# Direct Striatal and Pallidal Pathways



# Indirect Striatal and Pallidal Pathways



# Summary

- Most synapses occurred on 2' and 3' dendrites
  - Inhibits cortical excitatory input
- Most synapses occurred on the dendritic shaft
- The frequency of synapses was unaffected.
- The projections of the iSPNs are increased in the lesioned model.
  - Further inhibits cortical excitatory input
- The projections of the dSPNs are diminished in the lesioned model.

# Acknowledgements

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